To Our Goal, With But One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

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MARCH 8 MARKS RANGOON FALL TWO YEARS AGO

Burma Makes Rapid Headway In Industrial Development Since Japan's Entry

BRITISH TRACES REMOVED

National Economy Put on Sound Basis and Farming Conditions Improved

Domei

RANGOON, March 6.—March 8 marks the second anniversary of the entry of the Imperial Japanese Forces into Rangoon.

The economic and industrial development of Burma since March 8, 1942 when she first cast off her colonial economy and adopted one of independence, have been amazingly rapid beginning with the country's industrialization and the solving of agricultural questions. The following is a brief survey of the transformation of Burma during the past two years.

Before war, Burma was no more than a colony in a primitive state of development, for the British, in order to facilitate the exploitation of the Burmese, had stunted the economic growth of Burma by making the country a producing center of raw materials and a market for British goods.

Consequently Burma was entirely dependent upon trade with British territories. In those days Burma was producing considerable quantities of raw materials although limited to a few kinds. In peace time, Burma was self sufficient in rice, teak and certain mineral products.

Britain's colonial policy prevented Burma from engaging in modern industries, 70 per cent of the people being obliged to devote their time to farming. The only industries Burma boasted before were those connected with the initial stages of producing ore, ginned cotton and oil. The production of cement, matches and sugar were still in their infancy. In short, Burma's industrial development had not progressed much beyond the medieval age.

On the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Anglo-Indian troops destroyed all industrial facilities and cut off communications with outside countries, leaving Burma in a helpless condition.

With the wholehearted support of Japan, however, Burma has started the industrialization of the country beginning with the processing of raw materials obtainable on the spot, establishment of new industries for turning out finished articles from raw materials and the restoration of facilities destroyed by the British.

In the past two years, Burma, while exporting tungsten, zinc and antimony to Japan as before, has greatly developed her spinning and salt manufacturing industries as well as fishery, paint manufacture, hemp bag production, shoe making, production of a substitute for cement, skins and hides industry, caustic soda and ice manufacturing and tobacco industries.

Domestic industries, which, prior to the current war, had always been in the shade of modern industries, are now being conducted in close cooperation with the latter with the result that in one instance, domestic industries are supplying raw material to the thousands of looms installed since the end of last year.

Thus, the industrialization of Burma is rapidly gaining headway with the earnest support of Japan in spite of all the difficulties lying before a newborn State. The fact that Burma is now sending the second party of students to Japan to study mining, electricity, precision tool manufacture and navigation—all essential for the development of the country—is indicative of her sincere desire to effect speedy industrialization.

Before the war, Burma was faced with agricultural problems which were assuming serious proportions due to the activities of money lenders, fluctuating price of export rice, buying of real estate by absent owners, turning of tenant and independent farmers into laborers and rises in farm rent. These things caused social unrest and added impetus to anti-British feeling.

All these issues have since been settled one by one thanks to the economic resurrection of Burma. For instance, the over-supply of rice, brought about by the stoppage of exports, has been solved by the purchasing of excess rice by the Government to the immense relief

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Biggest Vocabulary Of Latin Language Nearing Completion

Special

LISBON, March 5.—The biggest vocabulary of the Latin language in the world is nearing completion, it is learned from Rome. The first 17 letters of the Latin alphabet thus far dealt with by the Institute for Roman Studies and translated, include 40,663 words. The remaining nine letters of the alphabet are expected to yield about 20,000 more words so that the vocabulary after compilation will contain about 60,000 words. This work is enthusiastically supported by the Catholic world, which wants to combat the tendencies aiming at the complete suppression of the Latin language.

LONDON SURPRISED BY WARSHIP DIVISION

Thought Capitulated Italian Vessels Were Operating Under British Flag

Special

ZURICH, March 5.—London quarters were somewhat surprised by President Roosevelt's announcement concerning the planned division of the surrendered Italian fleet as it was generally supposed that the Italian warships which capitulated were operating under their own flag in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, according to the London correspondent of the Tat. The correspondent added that it also came as a shock to the French in Algiers. He said that in Algiers the hope had been expressed for a long time that a part of the Italian ships would be added to the newly-to-be-formed rebel French navy.

Badoglio May Resign

Special

LISBON, March 5.—Anti-Axis reports from Naples reveal that a Badoglio cabinet member has declared that Pietro Badoglio and other cabinet members intend to resign unless a more satisfactory explanation of President Roosevelt's announcement of the division of the Italian fleet among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union was forthcoming.

"As the matter now stands," the information added, "no self-respecting government could continue to hold office." Sources close to the Badoglio cabinet said that Badoglio expected more detailed information on Monday as to the future of the fleet which capitulated to the anti-Axis and will then decide on whether to resign or not.

It is said that General Sir Noel MacFarlane, head of the anti-Axis control commission, visited Badoglio on Saturday at the latter's request but was unable to give an explanation because Roosevelt's announcement was a surprise to him as well as to Badoglio. Further reports said that the division appeared to be particularly an "affront to King Victor Emmanuel, who is entirely

(Continued on Page 2 Co.. 6)

TURKISH PRESS PLAYS UP STEP TAKEN BY FOES

Prominently Features Suspension of Materials' Deliveries By U.S., Britain

EFFECTS ALREADY SEEN

British Press Comments Reproduced to Inform People Of London's Stand

Special

BERLIN, March 5.—Under the large caption, "Great Britain and the United States Suspend Deliveries of Materials to Turkey," the Turkish nation on Saturday was informed by the semi-official Ulus of the officially confirmed Anglo-American decision which had already been foreshadowed by the British press, according to reports of correspondents reaching this city.

The Istanbul press, on Saturday, also prominently featured this anti-Axis measure.

Although the official Turkish attitude is not yet available, it is anticipated from the political fact which was known long beforehand by informed political quarters.

Effects from this now revealed measures of the Anglo-Americans have been observable since the departure of the British military mission about a fortnight ago. Deliveries have practically failed to arrive and British ships with cargoes of material remained undischarged, while on the other hand, Turkish ships in the Egyptian ports have been obliged to discharge their loads ashore again. Moreover, all works on the Turkish roads undertaken by the British contractors as well as in ports and other similarly important strategical establishments have been discontinued. In addition, the departure of some British experts, who in accordance with the Anglo-Turkish agreement had been in Turkey, have been observed recently.

The Turkish papers published a number of British press comments on this matter in order to inform the Turkish people of Britain's attitude. The opinion of the diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Herald who categorically stated that Turkey wanted to derive only profit from the treaty of alliance, but was determined not to render any help as laid down in the treaty, was particularly featured.

Much attention was also paid to the remark in the Daily Mail foreshadowing the statement by Foreign Minister Anthony Eden in the House of Commons as well as to the view expressed by the Times according to which Turkey, and especially President Inonu, had shown that they were not really interested in the actual support of the anti-Axis along the lines of the treaty of alliance.

Political circles, particularly, took cognizance of the hidden threat in the Yorkshire Post article which declared that Turkey in her foreign

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

Empress Greets Her 41st Birthday; Entire Nation Observes Occasion

Her Imperial Majesty Grants Audience to Former Professors at Peeresses' School; Also Grants Sums for Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign

Her Majesty the Empress greeted Her 41st birthday on Monday.

After graciously receiving words of felicitation from His Majesty the Emperor, Her Imperial Majesty was pleased at 10 a.m. the same day to receive greetings from His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu and other Imperial Princes and Princesses, at the Imperial Palace.

Her Imperial Majesty was also pleased to receive congratulations from Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal Marquis Koichi Kido, Grand Chamberlain Admiral Saburo Hyakutake, Chief Aide de Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma and other high-ranking officers serving the Imperial Household.

His Imperial Majesty too was gracious enough to receive greetings from these officials.

It is respectfully learned that Their Imperial Majesties were pleased to partake of a celebration luncheon at noon the same day.

At 1:30 p.m., Her Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to receive in audience Kumataro Imai, former professor at the Peeresses' School, and about 20 other professors who were on the staff of the same institution when Her Imperial Majesty attended the School as student.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other prominent officials and foreign diplomatic representatives proceeded to the Imperial Palace the same day and registered their names in the Court Visitors' Book to express their congratulations on the felicitous occasion.

The propitious day was marked by sincere felicitations expressed by the people who thronged the Imperial plaza from early morning. Units of the Imperial Bodyguard Division, girl students, national school pupils and men of all classes paid their hearty respect and congratulation to Her Imperial Majesty.

On the same day, Her Imperial Majesty was graciously pleased to present gifts of money and rolls of silk cloth to Rin Iwasa, Director of the Seishin Sanatorium in Tokyo, and five others in appreciation of their efforts in the anti-tuberculosis campaign. Those honored were Mr. Iwasa, Yonetaro Kikuchi, Director of the Kaisei Hospital in Osaka, Yoshio Suzuki, Director of the Seishin Sanatorium, Osaka, Daijiro Iwasa, former Director of the Tonoyama Hospital, Osaka, Takanosuke Suzuki, Director of the Suzuki Sanatorium, Kanagawa, and Makoto Ishida, Director of the Tondahama Hospital in Mie Prefecture.

Profound gratitude for the Imperial graciousness and firm determination to leave nothing undone to push the movement to eradicate tuberculosis were voiced by Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi in a statement issued the same day.

"Her Majesty the Empress has graciously granted Imperial gifts to those who have made meritorious contributions toward the anti-tuberculosis enterprise. We are deeply moved by the gracious concern shown by Her Imperial Majesty for the people's welfare," Minister Koizumi declared. "Her Imperial Majesty has for many years been graciously concerned about this medical campaign, having granted on many occasions large sums of money for the execution of this enterprise. We hereby pledge to do our best in carrying on this campaign to a successful end, thereby to respond to the gracious Imperial

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

17 FOE PLANES ARE DESTROYED AT MARAWASA

Smashing Attack on Enemy Airfield on New Guinea Made March 4 by Army Fliers

ANGORAM RAID FRUSTRATED

50 P-47 Hostile Fighters Attempt Attack But Are Quickly Beaten Off

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 6.—The Wild Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Army Air Force attacked the enemy airfield at Marawasa on New Guinea Island on the afternoon of March 4, blasting a total of 17 foe aircraft.

At 3 p.m., our air units launched a valiant daylight attack at Marawasa. After a furious aerial duel, the Japanese Wild Eagles shot down a P-47 out of a group of the enemy fighter planes, which rose to counterattack. Dispersing all the others our attackers repeatedly bombed and strafed the enemy planes parked at the airfield, damaging 15 small and medium-sized aircraft and setting ablaze another. Two Japanese planes have not yet returned from this attack.

Intercepting a formation of 50 P-47 enemy fighters, which roared above Angoram, 80 kilometers south of Wewak, New Guinea, at 9 a.m. on March 4, Imperial Army Air Units shot down one of the foe invaders and repulsed all the others.

Suichuan, Hengyang Blasted

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 5.—Imperial Army bomber planes carried out night air raids in Suichuan and Hengyang on March 4. After destroying or setting on fire about 10 enemy planes, all the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

At 10 p.m. our bomber plane units appeared over Suichuan in a surprise attack, where, despite persistent resistance by enemy fighter planes, they thoroughly bombed the enemy airfield, setting ablaze one large type and one small type enemy planes and damaging two large, one medium-size and four or five other small-size aircraft.

Despite poor visibility and bad flying conditions, the Japanese bombers then carried out a raid on Hengyang at 11 a.m. where again, fighting back enemy fighter planese that rose to meet them, the Japanese Air Units bombed and smashed one section of the runway at the enemy base. All the Japanese planes, following their successful results, returned safely to their base.

Syria-Saudi-Arabia Talks Set

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—Djamal Mardam, Syrian Foreign Minister, today, arrived at El Riyadh and was welcomed by King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, according to a report received here. Foreign Minister Mardam is scheduled to confer with King Ibn Saud for about one week on political and economic problems, it is understood.

Black Troopers Revolt At Vaccination Order; Oppose 'Mass Murder'

Special

LISBON, March 5.—A rebellion occurred among Negro troops in the region of Luluabourgh in Belgian Congo, according to a London dispatch quoting a communique issued Saturday night at Elizabethville. The black troops, it is reported, opposed vaccination which they described as "mass murder." Some of the native soldiers erected barricades in their camp while others returned to their villages plundering property belonging to Europeans on the way. In view of the serious situation, the commander of the troops ordered all white women and children to take shelter in the local church. He then telephoned for reinforcements, upon whose arrival the ring-leaders of the Negro troops surrendered, the dispatch concluded.

BUTHIDAUNG FIASCO SPELLS FOE'S DOOM

Means Death-Knell of Enemy Dream to Retake Burma, Says Azad Hind Spokesman

Domei

SHONAN, March 5.—"The British military disaster in Buthidaung means the death-knell of the enemy's dream of reconquering Burma," declared the Spokesman of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind today in commenting on the war results on the Arakan front as announced by the Imperial Headquarters.

He added that it is a truly revealing story of the magnitude of the second Arakan tragedy inflicted on the British by the combined forces of the Imperial Japanese Army and the Indian National Army.

Pointing out that the British Seventh Division has been virtually annihilated, he said that thus the Sinzeiwwa basin is proving to be the graveyard of thousands of Britishers.

The Spokesman hailed the combined victory of the Japanese and Indian Forces in Arakan as "the beginning of the ultimate collapse of Anglo-American power in India and the liberation of India's 388,000,000 people."

Discussing the reaction in India of the latest Arakan tragedy suffered by the British, the Spokesman said that it is two-fold; firstly, as it affects the British Army in India, and secondly, as it affects the British Indian Army and Indian people. "There is enough and more indication of panic, confusion, disunion and defeatism prevailing in the enemy camp, even in meager news passed by British censors in India," he said.

British Admit Own Plight

Continuing, the Spokesman declared that in between idle boasts and imaginary victories, British propagandists themselves admitted the seriousness of their plight politically as well as militarily.

Pointing to a Reuter dispatch he was perusing at the time of the interview, he said it threw a revealing light on the growing rift between Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, American Commander in

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 7)

ENEMY SCHEME TO TAKE BURMA IS FRUSTRATED

Wiping Out of British 7th Division in Sinzeiwwa Basin Smashes Foe's Hopes

DRY SEASON'S ACTION OVER

Mountbatten Is Target of Attack From High American Military Authorities

By K. MURAKAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

AT X X ON THE BURMA FRONT.—With the results obtained by the Japanese in the Sinzeiwwa campaign steadily mounting as further data are becoming available, it has become increasingly patent that the enemy is not in a position to reorganize another counter-offensive during the dry season this year.

Since the Japanese thrust of February 4 through the British 7th Division on the banks of the Mayu River on the Buthidaung front, the enemy has been herded into the Sinzeiwwa basin and his main strength destroyed. The mopping-up operations against the remnants are bringing the "Sinzeiwwa Tragedy" to its fifth act.

The results of the campaign, so far known, are: 7,000 (including at least 3,000 British) bodies left on the field; 600 prisoners taken numerous sepoys joining the Indian National Army; 10 rapid firing guns, 11 trench mortars, 96 light and heavy machine-guns, numerous automatic revolvers, large quantities of ammunition, clothing and horses captured and 21 shrapnel and other guns, 21 trench mortars, 20 rapid-firing guns, six anti-aircraft guns, 45 tanks, 660 automobiles, 17 boats and numerous rifles and large quantities of ammunition destroyed.

These figures, moreover, include only those which could be ascertained by our officers and men in the course of fighting and all bodies left on the field and booty taken which have not yet been checked are left out of the list. If these are added, therefore, the total will be far larger.

Compared with the last scene of the "Arakan Tragedy," the amount of booty is about the same, while an increase of 1,800 is seen in the bodies left on the field and accounted for and of 84 in the number of prisoners taken. While the enemy lost his Anglo-Indian 14th Division in the first Arakan fiasco, he has now lost his 7th Division in less than three weeks.

When the intangible morale effect on the enemy is added to the campaign results, it is quite clear that the 7th Division may be considered to have been literally wiped out. The campaign has taught the enemy the lesson that no matter how much he should rely on the sheer weight of volume to carry the day, the iron defense and offense structure built up by the Japanese, Indian National Army and Burmese Defense Army cannot be shaken by a hair's breadth.

The annihilation of the 7th Division has put a period to the Burma counter-offensive plan of the enemy, at least for the present dry season, making it necessary for Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten again to hold conference after conference asking "Who'll bell the cat?"

Americans Dissatisfied

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—While Prime Minister Winston Churchill praised the "good showing" made by the British 7th Division on the Indo-Burma border front by issuing a citation to Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, United States military leaders have expressed open dissatisfaction over the poor results achieved by Mountbatten's forces in the same area, according to a United Press dispatch reaching here today.

Although Prime Minister Churchill has sent a congratulatory message to Lord Louis Mountbatten praising him for rescuing the British troops which had been encircled by the Japanese Forces, well-informed military circles in Washington admit that the Burma counter-offensive has so far failed to achieve any major success, the U.P. report reveals.

Pointing out that the operations by the anti-Axis Southeastern Asia forces were by no means offensive but defensive, the American army leaders admit that the British forces

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Yankee Soldiers Fighting Without Aim, Says Letter From Corporal to Baldwin

Special

LISBON, March 5.—American troops do not know what they are fighting for in the current war. This feeling was openly admitted once again by a United States army corporal in a letter to Hanson W. Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, according to a Washington report.

The letter reads: "Of all the soldiers whom I have met in the course of these years, there were not more than a score who actually knew what they were fighting for. Much worse, however, is that those whose task is to enlighten us about our war aim are, themselves, little convinced and do not know anything. The soldiers now do not believe every propaganda that is being told them."

The corporal also declared that many of the soldiers have no idea why the war was started. "Even those in the foremost lines experience the war only as a horrible personal adventure which is separating them from their friends and relatives," he stated.

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—Describing the terror-bombing of Germany and the anti-Axis operations in the Mediterranean as forerunners of the invasion of Europe, Hanson W. Baldwin, who obviously is in no doubt as to the difficulties of such an enterprise, writes in Foreign Affairs as follows:

"The greatest task, the most gigantic military operation in the history of the United States and Great Britain is still ahead of us, namely the invasion of western Europe which will crown our whole strategy. If it fails—and this can easily happen—we are finished."

One of the greatest difficulties according to Baldwin is the lack of efficient officers. Many American officers had to be removed due to incompetence, he writes, including a corps commander as well as several generals and colonels.

"In the stern school of experience we have learned many a bitter lesson," declares Baldwin and adds that "one of them is the indisputable fact that competent leadership is absolutely essential."

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CHUNGKING'S PLIGHT ADMITTED BY CHIANG

Concern About Communist Troops and Nanking Regime Said Expressed at Cairo

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—According to a London report the conservative Sunday Dispatch carried what was described by observers as a "remarkable" article signed by Major General Charles William Francis Melville, retired, entitled "China Is Not All Plain Sailing," in which the author claimed that Chiang Kai-shek had much to tell at the Cairo conference concerning Chungking's problems which went unreported.

Melville said that the main problems were: one, the degree of success attained by the National Government of China headed by Wang Ching-wei with the support of Japan; two, the Chinese Communist armies in the north which, while fighting the Japanese, are also no friends of Chiang's regime; three, Soviet-Chungking relations. Under these heads, Melville claimed, firstly, that the existence of the National Government of China at Nanking prevented Chiang Kai-shek from assuming leadership of the "all China freedom movement"; secondly that the Communist armies which ostensibly were engaged in guerilla actions were more of an embarrassment than help to Chiang, and thirdly, that Soviet propaganda recently made comparisons between the Communist and Chungking national armies unfavorable to the latter.

Of the Communist armies, Melville wrote that the Communist army now total some 400,000 officers and men, which was a violation of the agreement made between Communist leaders and Chiang at the time of the outbreak of the China Affair.

Melville declared that not only have the formations of the Communist armies been greatly augmented but that they have also added to their arms and equipment by seizing stores from depots belonging to Chiang's army. He said that the Communist forces were occupying strategically important areas in the

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS SCORE CONTROVERSY

British-U.S. Tiff Over Policies Toward Country Severely Criticized by Native Press

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 6.—Indian newspapers have directed pointed criticisms at the controversy between Britain and the United States over their policies toward India which has been manifested in the question centering around the establishment of air routes in India, the problem concerning the command of the British and U.S. forces stationed there and the lack of coordination between the air forces of the two countries.

The political machinery with which the British and Americans are attempting to fool the Indian population in the future is also made the target of criticisms by the native journals.

The Hindu declared in a recent issue as follows:

"America's political plan for India is not worth living upon because troubles have already occurred in the United States itself and in Britain over the same scheme. The most important thing is for India to realize her national strength and to endeavor to bring about her independence and prosperity. We must stop depending upon America and Britain and realize our position as Orientals."

PROTEST STRIKE BANNED

Italian Reds Oppose Recognition by Britain of Badoglio Camp

Special

LISBON, March 5.—Communist and Socialist parties in Naples have been prohibited by the Committee of Liberation to protest against the provisional support accorded the Badoglio regime by Britain, according to a report received in London on Saturday.

To alleviate their feeling, the Committee has, however, permitted the population of Naples to substitute a mass rally for the strike on Sunday in the course of which they may send a petition demanding the resignation of the Badoglio Cabinet.

Surrendering Indian Trooper Swears Resolve to Crush Foe If Given Chance

By K. WATANABE
Of the Army Press Corps

ARAKAN FRONT.—"How can we, Indians, remain inactive while the Japanese soldiers are sacrificing their lives for our motherland, India? Should I be allowed to enlist in the Indian National Army, I will devote all I have to the destruction of Britain," declared Sergeant Bombadur Tapa, one of the many native troopers who recently surrendered to the Imperial Forces fighting on this front along the Indo-Burma frontier.

To the questions put by Lieutenant A, who is in charge of the surrendering Indian soldiers, Sergeant Tapa replied to the effect that he used to belong to the 4th Company of the 8th Battalion of the Gurkha Rifles Regiment. A native of the United Provinces, he was enlisted in the British Army when he was 18 years old.

Sergeant Tapa had not been aware, until he encountered the Japanese, that the Imperial Forces were fighting to liberate Asia and that his fellow countrymen enlisted in the Indian National Army were fighting hand-in-hand with them. Nor did he know that the Provisional Government had been established under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose.

Now that he had learned all about this, Sergeant Tapa declared he gave up arms and surrendered to the Japanese.

"If man has to die in the end," said the Indian trooper, "I should like to die for the righteous cause. How can we remain inactive while the Japanese soldiers are dying for the sake of India, our motherland? If I am given the opportunity, I will do my utmost to awaken the Gurkhas. If I am enlisted in the Indian National Army, I will devote my all to the crushing of Britain."

Press Comments

Monday, March 6, 1944

DELAY OF SECOND FRONT

ASAHI—With the opening of the Second Front on the European continent by America and Britain likely to be still more delayed, various speculations are now afloat. For instance, the influential Spanish newspaper, "Ya," surmises that the landing operations will be carried out toward the end of April or at the beginning of May, and even attempts to predict the locality, saying that it would be Boulogne in Northern France or Ostend in Belgium. Though the above-mentioned article may be convincing enough in regard to locality from geographic as well as strategic considerations, yet, with regard to the date, it can be said that any vague prediction by an outsider may be grossly off the mark.

As to the strategy to be followed, it appears self-evident that the enemy will try to effect a surprise attack, and we cannot believe that even our Anglo-American enemies would commit such a blunder as to let an outsider find out beforehand the date of carrying out their landing operations or the place of landing. Nevertheless, when the time for carrying out the strategy arrives, it is sure that things will be known beforehand due to the great cost in space and time required.

It must be viewed as significant that, today, when the winter season is about to end on the Eastern Front and the moment has come for the advantages enjoyed by the Red Army to be eliminated gradually, the Second Front still remains unrealized. Since December of last year, it had been imagined that two fronts would be seen, in the East and West, with battles going on at about the same time. However, to date, no simultaneous operations have been started. In the present situation, fortunately, it can be said that things are turning favorable for our German ally. And this, so much more if it is considered that probably by now Germany has completed all preparations for whatever eventualities may arise.

A look at the enemy camp reveals that it is difficult to conceal the great difference existing in the attitudes of America and Britain with regard to the realization of the Second Front. In their extreme fretfulness, the Americans, pushed by a spirit of energetic advance, are needlessly positive in their attitude. On the other hand, senile Britain already shows deep marks of fatigue, and with regard to the urgent matter of the Second Front, under the pretext that preparations are required, is extremely cautious and appears to be hesitating. On top of this, it is by nature that the British are not inclined toward an offensive by any means. In fact, some six or seven years ago the British military commentator Liddell Hart wrote as follows:

"If we study British history, we see that it has been rare for British forces to achieve victory by taking the offensive. On the other hand, when they slowly waited for the enemy's onslaught, and then undertook a resolute counter-attack, the victory was usually theirs. Then, in 1914, didn't our expeditionary forces in France suffer a very bitter experience when they became involved in the offensive theory of the French Army?"

However, today, we are by no means hoping that our Anglo-American enemies will refrain from establishing their Second Front. That is, because our German allies are already eagerly waiting for them, and because we observe that they have reason to wait in the expectation of achieving great war results.

Then, what are the war results that we expect? We expect the fighting spirit and the inordinate ambitions of our enemies will be crushed. Our expectations are not necessarily directed toward the capture or occupation of territories. The enemy army may attempt grand-scale landing operations. However, if this is met with a fighting spirit determined on gaining victory and with trained fighting power and if sufficient preparations and military strength have been held ready to wipe out that enemy force, then no matter how large the Anglo-American army, and no matter how rich its material strength may be, it will be possible to wipe out this force. The battle of Nettuno in Italy is a good example. It goes without saying that war must be conducted positively. But to be patient and self-confident in times of defense; then to rise resolutely when the good opportunity comes; to deal a fatal blow to the enemy; eventually to shift to a great counter-offensive and to crush the enemy: this, indeed, is the way to victory.

CONFLICT OVER WEST ASIA

MAINICHI.—The open conflict among the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain in West Asia is growing severer every day, with the latest developments being the issue over Turkey's neutral policy and the clash of interests between the United States and the Arab nations centered on the thorny problem of Palestine. These two issues, it should be noted, are not new for the latter has been a historic difficulty troubling the Anglo-Saxons since the time of World War 1.

Following the failure of the recent British-Turkish conference, interested circles have been watching with keen interest the diplomatic activities of the United States and Britain in regard to Turkey. It was conjectured at the time that the Anglo-Americans would resort to the embargo of arms and war materials to Turkey in an effort to bring her to heel. If anti-Axis war supplies to Turkey are stopped, however, the time for Turkey to definitely decide its stand concerning the war will have arrived.

Turkey, on her part, is doing everything she can to keep out of the war, but Britain is trying to force that country into the conflict by flaunting the British-Turkish Alliance Treaty which replaced the former British-French-Turkish Alliance pact. But, Britain is sadly mistaken if she hopes to force Turkey's hand by such a method, because the latter signed the pact for her self-defense, because her only wish is to preserve and maintain her independence and sovereignty.

Turkey's policy has changed from time to time, according to the exigencies of the moment, but now, the time has come when she can no longer afford to sit on the wall. In this regard, it is obvious that should Turkey continue being neutral, the Anglo-American pressure on that country would increase, but it seems that Turkey has reached a conclusion that such pressure would be preferrable to being beaten by Germany which would be the result of Turkey's participation in the war against the Axis.

In view of the relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union, which have recently become closer, the Soviet's influence on Turkey's neutral policy is worthy of attention. All indications point to the fact that Moscow's stand would be influenced by the policy the United States and Britain may take toward Turkey.

The present bitter conflict between the Anglo-Americans and the Arabs in West Asia originated in the United States Senate's adoption, in February, of a measure to encourage the unlimited migration of Jews into Palestine. This measure was the result of the dissatisfaction of the Jews in America over Britain's cautious policy toward Palestine.

Britain, who possesses many interests throughout West Asia, has been considering the pleasure of the Arabs before anyone else, and thus, she has been following the policy of appeasing them by means of restricting the immigration of Jews into Palestine. However, as the American Jews are trying to force Britain's hand, and as Britain is not in a position now to ignore their demands, she has cunningly worked up the feelings of the Arabs against the United States as one way of squirming out of the difficult situation.

It is a well-known fact that the United States is pushing its oil policy in West Asia and that the interests of its ally there are being trampled upon, much to Britain's dissatisfaction. The United States wants to open friendly relations with the Arabs because such a condition is a requisite for her oil plan, but owing to the fact that she took a wrong step in baring her intentions so soon to send American Jews into West Asia to monopolize the vital oil interests, America has only gained the animosity of the Arabs.

America is now trying to push a big scheme. But the question is whether the United States will be able to succeed in solving the Arab question where Britain has failed.

Enemy Scheme To Take Burma Is Frustrated

(Continued From Page 1)

have not advanced even a step farther from the line they had formerly maintained.

The same dispatch states that the United States military circles are of the opinion that so long as the Japanese hold control over the rivers in the Indo-Burma frontier area thus maintaining the advantageous position in regard to transportation, no major war results can be expected of the British forces unless they advance into the jungles and gain control of the mouths of these rivers.

The only hope for the British is, in the opinion of the same circles, to launch amphibian operations but, as a matter of fact, indications are that the British troops have so far failed to carry out any such sizeable operations.

TERROR RAIDS FAIL TO SHAKE HAMBURG

People Carrying on in Spite Of Terrific Bombing, Say Neutral Reports

Special

BERLIN, March, 4.—The fact that Hamburg, Germany's beautiful "Gate to Overseas" and one of the most ruthlessly air-bombed victims of anti-Axis terror attacks, still carries on, has often been stressed by German authorities. In the face of mendacious enemy propaganda to the effect that this port-city of two million inhabitants has been "wiped out in spite of what Germans may say," it is interesting to read neutral reports on the life in Hamburg today.

One interesting fact in these neutral reports states that a novel kind of "above-ground shelters," similar to giant termite hills, with space to take in 2,000 persons, sitting on the spiral staircase within, withstood every, even the worst attack without any of the persons inside suffering any kind of physical injury. When the flames raged around the shelter, it was somewhat hot, but as soon as they died down, these people could leave the shelter and at once able to assist in the first aid and other tasks necessary.

When the series of the most ruthless terror raids were over, the inhabitants of Hamburg first experienced a rather weird sight. In the evening twilight, standing on the famed Lombard Bridge, one gained the impression that nothing had happened, as the sky-line of the Jungfernstieg, business center of the town, was intact. Only upon closer inspection could it be seen that of the numerous business houses only the facade remained, while behind it the structures were destroyed.

The structure of the dug-outs in Hamburg has also stood the test of the heaviest bombing, in spite of the fact that on one occasion, losses, particularly among women and children, were very high. It was found that all dugouts withstood even the heaviest explosive bombs. The losses at the beginning were due not to them but to the phosphorous and incendiary bombs employed by the enemy to create the "flame-sheets," which caused persons otherwise unhurt, to receive burns. It was due to this that caused the interior of buildings to become ashes.

Hamburg, as had been previously reported by the authorities, was largely evacuated in time. Of the two million inhabitants, less than one million remained and most children had already been sent to country places, where they are able to attend school uninterruptedly.

Immediately after the raids, when people's spirits are naturally lowest and depressed the German organization once more was equal to the situation. As soon as the "all clear" had sounded, the National Socialist Peoples' Welfare Organization was on the scene with ample food for all and with sufficient "daily necessities" to distribute immediately for all those who had suffered total losses. Once the immediate needs were thus taken care of, a regular organization for re-normalizing the life of victims of raids set to work.

And what aspect do the streets of Hamburg present now? Very soon after the last enemy plane is chased away, debris is cleared away and the streets and passages are again clear and clean. Once more "citymen" are seen hurrying to and fro, with brief cases under their arms, their faces preoccupied with thoughts of the business on hand.

Much of Hamburg is destroyed, no doubt but life goes on and the enemy intention of paralyzing this metropolis has failed in every respect, as in the case with Berlin and all other "terrorised" cities. Hamburg and all the others carry on but deep-rooted in the heart of every man, woman and child is the burning hatred against an inhuman, barbarous enemy, who recklessly, needlessly and wantonly destroys human lives and cultural and humanitarian edifices and organizations in no way concerned with the war.

This hatred has an invigorating rather than a depressing or paralyzing effect and thus turns directly against the originators of the terror attacks. Everyone in Germany is filled with the desire for revenge and destruction of an enemy who by his inhuman acts places himself outside civilization and culture.

London 'Tube' Workers Strike

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—About 800 employes of the London Underground Transportation Service have gone out on a strike, demanding a raise in wages, according to a report from London.

Nippon Units Hold Memorial Rites For Chiang's Mother; Leader Moved

Domei

NANKING, March 4.—For memorial services offered at the grave of his mother, Chiang Kai-shek has sent an emissary to express his gratitude for the great-hearted and magnificent act of the Imperial Forces. Pushed further and further into the hinterlands in his purposeless resistance against Japan, Chiang Kai-shek's one great heart-rending concern had been his mother's grave in the native province of Chekiang. For the last six years no one had visited the grave nor given any care for its upkeep.

But the high moral sense and the magnanimity of the Imperial Forces transcended the roar and smoke of the battle line to offer prayers for the peaceful repose of the soul of Chiang Kai-shek's mother, even though an enemy. When General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, heard of Chiang Kai-shek's anxious concern over the condition of his mother's grave, the Japanese Commander-in-Chief said, "Japan is fighting a war of righteousness. It is indeed an extremely regrettable fact that Chiang Kai-shek's mother's grave should be left unattended. The Imperial Forces have compassion for even the enemy."

Hata Orders Services

General Hata gave orders to Corps Commander Masanobu Tsuji that he conduct memorial services before the grave of Chiang's mother. Corps Commander Tsuji, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Chu Ching-chuan of the Chinese National Army, flew to Chiang's native district of Chichuochen in Fenghuahsien, Chekiang Province, on November 25 of last year.

Chikuochen was then located between the front lines of the Japanese and the Chungking forces. Corps Commander Tsuji gathered the inhabitants around him and explained the purpose of his coming, saying, "Chiang Kai-shek is a hero that has come forth from your district. The Imperial Forces will now, acting as proxy for Chiang Kai-shek, conduct memorial services for his mother. You may discard all watchful precautions against us."

The sincere words of the Corps Commander gradually dispelled all doubts and fear from the hearts of the inhabitants as a bright glow of gratitude lighted the contenances of all those present. The news was rapidly relayed throughout the district and from areas under enemy control many relatives of the Chungking leader came to participate in the services. Among the 50 priests taking part in the rites, it is said that one of them was Chiang Kai-shek's cousin.

Large wreaths of magnificent floral offerings sent from Shanghai were laid before the grave. The memorial prayers were elaborately conducted for a period of one week and Commander-in-Chief General Hata himself took the lead in offering prayers.

Deeply Moved by Kind Deed

People in the enemy territory heard of the event with tears of appreciation and gratitude from inhabitants of the neighboring district. They fully realized for the first time the vast difference existing between the hypocritical advocacy of freedom and humanity by the Anglo-Americans, who would even attack hospital ships, and the moral righteousness for which Japan has been waging the current war.

At the termination of the memorial services, Corps Commander Tsuji spoke to the Chinese inhabitants of the district in the following manner:

"Will you people convey to Chiang Kai-shek that as long as the war lasts, be it five or ten years, he may carry on his hostilities without anxiety with regard to his mother's grave, for the Imperial Forces will always guard it faithfully. War and moral sense are two different things. Let's fight to the last man, but this is Japan's sense of righteousness."

The news of the warm-hearted solicitude of the Imperial Forces was carried from Chikuochen to the eastern part of Chekiang Province and then onward to Chungking. Chiang Kai-shek heard the story. Deeply moved, he sent an emissary to convey his heartfelt gratitude for the kindly deed of the Imperial Forces.

TURKEY SETS HUGE BUDGET

Over 500,000,000 Pounds Appropriated for Defense

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 4.—The Turkish Government has tentatively appropriated in the new fiscal year's budget a sum of 376,000,000 Turkish pounds for extraordinary defense expenditure, says an Ankara message.

The Turkish Government has already appropriated 140,000,000 pounds for ordinary defense expenditures, which in addition to the extraordinary defense expenditures, exceeds 500,000,000 pounds. This means that the defense expenditures of Turkey in the new fiscal year cover about 50 per cent of the entire national expenditure.

Turkish Press Plays Up Step Taken by Foes

(Continued From Page 1)

political attitude could in the future not reckon with the support of the Anglo-American powers and the Soviet Union. In this respect, well-informed diplomatic circles here point out the attitude of Soviet Ambassador in Ankara, according to whom, the Kremlin is not interested in Turkey joining the war as such an action could have effect only in the direction of the Balkans, a territory which is openly described by the Soviet as their own sphere of interest.

Chungking's Plight Admitted by Chiang

(Continued From Page 1)

northeastern provinces of Kansu and Shensi and that they had penetrated Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei and Hupeh provinces. Melville added that the Soviets recently withdrew their technical missions which had been advising the Chungking army, commenting that they did so "perhaps not entirely by coincidence."

Melville significantly said that Chiang Kai-shek drew the attention of Churchill and Roosevelt to these factors at Cairo and expressed some apprehensions for the future. Melville said the Chungking leader had said little in public out of deference to anti-Axis unity and in the interests of their own propaganda about Chungking's difficulties but that "behind the scenes there is some anxiety in Chungking about the future possibilities of this situation."

Bali Cultural Hall To Be Established To Preserve Arts

Domei

SINGARADJA, March 4.—A Bali Culture Reference Hall will be established in Den Pasar for the purpose of preserving the unique characteristics and traditions of Bali civilization and to provide research material for the study as well as for the administration of the island, it is understood.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 5

Defensive fighting is continuing in the sector south of Krivoi Rog. In the Sheptovka area, the Soviets with strong artillery corps as well as with superior infantry and tank formations attacked our positions, and in various sectors they were repulsed losing 59 tanks. The Soviets succeeded in breaking into our front at some places and bitter fighting is now in progress.

East of Vitebsk, the Soviet attempt to penetrate our defenses also failed yesterday.

In the Pleskau and Narva areas, the Soviets continued their attacks with fresh reinforcements but our army and the Waffe-SS in terrific fighting repelled all attacks, cutting off local dents and destroyed 17 Soviet tanks.

In the heavy defensive fighting raging during the past few days in the northern sector of the Eastern Front, the 81st Silesian Infantry Division under the command of Lieutenant-General Schoper and the 263rd Palatine-Rhenish Infantry Division commanded by Lieutenant-General Richter particularly distinguished themselves.

From the Italian Front, only artillery and shock troop activities have been reported from both sides.

At noon yesterday, American bomber formations terror-attacked Western Germany, damaging residential quarters and inflicted some casualties among the population particularly in Cologne and Bonn. Several churches, hospitals and public buildings were also hit.

Small enemy bomber formations escorted by fighters penetrated the Berlin area but were prevented from making concentrated attacks by our air defense forces, which shot down 41 of the raiders including 21 four-engined bombers.

Enemy planes bombed Western Germany last night.

HARD BATTLE RAGES IN SHEPTOVKA AREA

German Troops Inflict Heavy Losses on Soviets in Latter's New Offensive

Special

BERLIN, March 5.—The major Soviet attack in the Sheptovka area which was reported in Sunday's communique had been expected for some time by the German supreme command, according to Walter Plato, Transocean's military correspondent. He said that during the past day German battleplane formations went into action against Soviet concentrations in rolling attacks and inflicted heavy losses on the Soviet forces waiting in readiness.

The correspondent said that depite this the Soviet forces launched the attack with numerically superior forces, with 12 to 14 rifle divisions and three tank corps. The attack, which was launched on a considerable width led to some indentations of the German front. Fighting of white heat intensity had already occurred on the first day. The correspondent said that the fighting had a fluctuating character. Sheptovka is a railway center on the Beritshev-Rovno line.

At the present no exact details can be given about the goal of this new Soviet operation nor can it be made clear which system of continuously changing focal points of attack is being used or whether there is any possible connection with the fighting raging south of Krivoi Rog. Hard fighting in the Vitebsk, Narva and Pleskau areas which have been going on for the past few days characterize the situation on the Eastern Front. With the exception of the new attack at Sheptovka there is no new change.

Fighting of minor local importance is reported from the Italian front. Fighting activity on a reduced scale appears to be due to weather conditions as well as to the necessity of regroupings and new concentrations.

Characteristic of the air fighting over the European continent were the two latest daylight attacks carried out against Reich territory by the United States air forces. Both attacks were carried out with extremely strong fighter covering and under cover of the bad weather covering western Europe. The first attempted attack, which was made against Berlin on Saturday, however, can be regarded as a complete failure. Practically none of the bombers reached Berlin. The German air defenses, particularly the heavy Flak barriers, proved especially effective.

London Surprised By Warship Division

(Continued From Page 1)

responsible" for the surrender to the anti-Axis.

Humiliation for Italy

Special

LISBON, March 5.—The worst humiliation for Italy in this war is the dividing up of her navy between Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, was the unanimous view of all the Italians and Italian newspapers on Sunday when the news became known of the decision to hand over a part of the Italian warships to Soviet Russia, a report from Rome disclosed.

The papers bitterly pointed out that Roosevelt's guarantee that the unconditional surrender, as demanded at Casablanca, "need not be humiliating capitulation" was thus, completely ignored. "Of all the humiliations which our country has gone through, of all the untold sufferings, of all the impositions on our people, this new insult is the most painful and most serious," declared the Giornale d'Italia. All the papers in Rome published photos of the Italian battleships on their front pages, the report revealed.

Soviets Getting Many Ships

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—Opinion in America inclines toward the possibility that the Soviet Union will receive two modern battleships, three or four cruisers, between nine and 12 destroyers and from six to eight submarines in the tri-power split-up of the surrendered Italian fleet, reports the Swedish journal, Svenska Dagbladet, from New York.

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Revolutionary Plot In Bolivia Uncovered; Leftist Leader Nabbed

Domei

LISBON, March 4.—A report from La Paz said that another revolutionary plot had been uncovered in Bolivia with the arrest of the leftist, Jose Antonio Aurse, who was taken into custody charged with having plotted against the interests of the country. The report added that Aurse had planned to gather all the leftist elements under him in a revolutionary attempt.

March 8 Marks Rangoon Fall Two Years Ago

(Continued From Page 1)

of farmers who were suffering from the low prices.

In November, 1943, the Burmese Government announced the "Principles of National Farming Policy," deciding, at the same time, to float low-interest loans amounting to 5,000,000 rupees. Furthermore, to put her economy on an independent basis, Burma decided to popularize the cultivation of jute, raw cotton and various plants for the extraction of vegetable oils. Burma is also distributing daily necessities among the farming people at the same time lending them money at a low rate of interest.

The agricultural problems of Burma, which were once the cause of considerable anti-British feeling, are now being solved by the improvement in conditions of farming communities.

Buthidaung Fiasco Spells Foe's Doom

(Continued From Page 1)

Chungking, adding, "Mountbatten and Stilwell are at loggerheads over the Burma campaign because it has proved such a miserable failure."

"And the Anglo-American dream of re-occupying Burma and reopening the Burma road has been shattered forever. What more do we need on the enemy's reaction of the Arakan tragedy?" he asked.

Regarding the reaction in India among the Indian people and soldiers, he said that to Indian people the terrible British disaster on the Arakan front offers a reassurance of the invincible might of Japan and the Indian National Army and a further stimulus to anti-British revolution.

He concluded, "As for Indian troops now serving under the British flag, the total annihilation of the Seventh Division is an unmistakable warning of the tragic fate of the thousands who fight for the British against India—a warning that also carries with it an appeal to join the mighty force of freedom and share the victory and glory that will be theirs."

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F.I.C. COMPLETES SETUP TO MEET ENEMY AIR RAIDS

Neighborhood Corps Organized To Defend Vital Areas Around Saigon, Cholon

Domei

SAIGON, March 4.—The neighborhood association air defense corps will be established in Saigon and Cholon as the first step in solidifying the civilian anti-air raid structure. The French Indo-China authorities had been very active in speeding up various forms of air defense measures in view of the ever increasing frequency of the blind bombing raids against the northern part of French Indo-China by the American air forces in China and the vital importance of Saigon and Cholon as seaports and industrial centers.

Ten households will form one unit of the neighborhood associations.

The setup is such that these corps will be able to render effective service in caring for air raid victims and in other relief measures.

NEGROES QUIT DEMOCRATS

By-Elections in New York Reveal Many Deserting Party

Special

LISBON, March 5.—Even Negroes, in great numbers, are deserting the Democratic Party as revealed in the by-elections in New York City, according to a New York dispatch.

The Daily Telegraph, London, reports that Democratic candidates obtained only a slight majority of 1,571 votes, while in 1942 in the same district the Party scored a two to one majority against the Republicans. One-third of the electoral area is the well-known Harlem colored district.

Hwang Worships at Ise

Hwang Fu-chun, Manchoukuo Agricultural Development Minister, accompanied by ten others on Monday worshipped at the Grand Shrines of Ise. On Tuesday, he is expected to visit Kashihara Shrine.

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'SINGING WARRIOR' SPREADS EDUCATION

Nippon Airmen Win Hearts Of Native People by Building School for Them

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 5.—The sincerity and eagerness of the Japanese airmen, stationed on a lonely island in the South Pacific, which had formerly been ruled by the Dutch, has won the hearts of the native islanders and through their cooperation a school has been established to eradicate illiteracy from the island.

When the Japanese first came to the island, they found it practically deserted, as the women and children had fled into the depth of the jungles. Only a few ferocious-looking men were seen here and there, staring suspiciously at the newcomers.

Lieutenant H. of the Pacification Squad spoke to them earnestly in the Malai language, "We are not here to do you harm. We have come to rescue you from the clutches of the Americans and the British." However, the islanders, to whom the Malai tongue was unknown, merely stared blankly at the officer. Confronted with the language barrier, Lieutenant H. pondered upon what he should do to make himself understood.

Hears Melodious Singing

A few days later, he heard the sound of melodious singing echoing through the nearby mountains. "That's it," the Lieutenant decided. "I'll approach the islanders with song." From that day on, he roamed the mountain areas, singing the "Patriotic March" in a loud voice as he went.

The Lieutenant's experiment met with its first success when, one day, some children crept from their hiding places in the jungle and followed the singing warrior, humming an accompaniment as they grew more bolder. Greatly encouraged, the Lieutenant soon made friends with the kiddies and it was not long before he had taught them to sing the Naval March and other Japanese songs.

On witnessing their children's trust in the Japanese officer, the islanders began to laugh at their first fear and, together with the village headman, they returned to their village.

In the village, the Lieutenant discovered, there was no school—there never had been. He also found out that only five of the villagers knew how to read. Such a lamentable state of affairs could not be tolerated so the Japanese airman decided to see the village headman about establishing some form of educational institution. It was finally agreed, with much persuasion on the part of the Lieutenant, that an empty house be allotted as a school building.

First School Day

Plans were hurriedly made and when the opening day arrived, 30 children appeared at the school house. On the first day, the language barrier proved to be the biggest obstacle, but the Wild Eagles, patient and kind, buckled down to the task of teaching the eager children the Japanese syllabary and some songs.

In no time, interest in the school spread throughout the village and, in one week's time since its opening, the school was literally overflowing with children.

Stunned by the success of the school and showing his eagerness to do everything possible to aid the Japanese airmen, the village headman suggested that a larger building should be built to house the school. The villagers, too, were not unmoved, for they held a grand rally, on hearing of their leader's decision, in which they unanimously decided to send their children to be educated.

As the result of the increased interest of the villagers in the education of their children, they gradually began to understand that Japan was fighting for the restoration of Asia to the Asiatics.

The native youths were the first to show their willingness to do their bit in the war and Lieutenant H, to whom they asked for advice, suggested that they form a youth corps. They acted on his suggestion with quick dispatch and the result, today, is that they can be seen working side by side with the Japanese in construction work. These youths also attend night school three times a week.

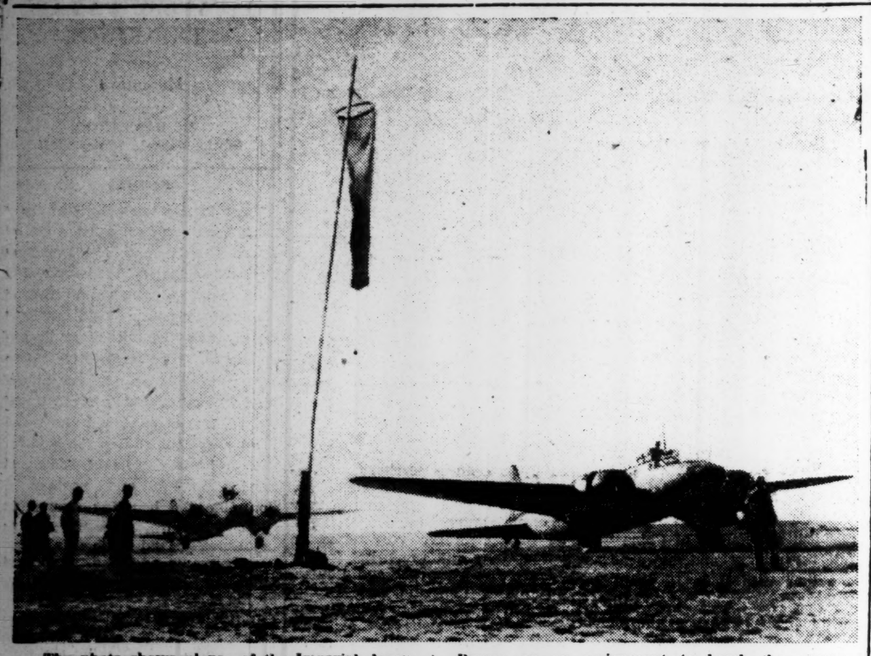
Clear Jungleland

The villagers have hacked down big tracts of jungleland and planted the corn seeds given to them by the Japanese. A thriving market has been opened where coconuts, bananas, fish and other foodstuffs are sold.

The urge to work has even influenced the men over 60 years who are now doing great work in the production of salt and soap, and the refining of coconut oil. At present, sufficient quantities of these necessities are being produced to meet the demands of the islanders.

This isle has been the target of enemy raiders on more than one occasion, but the islanders place full faith in the Japanese Wild Eagles, and the youth corps is playing its role in the island's defense.

Ready to Blow Up Indian Bases



The photo shows planes of the Imperial Army Air Force taking off from an undisclosed base in Burma on an assignment to bomb the enemy positions. (Passed by the War Ministry)

P.I. RELIGIOUS SECTS SUPPORTING LAUREL

Aiding Government in Realization of Vital Policies for State's Solidarity

By ALFRED B. SAULO

Domei

MANILA, March 5.—State and Church, Government and Religion, are strange bedfellows. But in the Philippines today, under the New Republic, the Government is fast becoming the Religion of the Filipino and Religion is proportionally becoming the Government of the people.

Paradoxical? Certainly not.

As in all other countries involved in this global war, the fundamental problem of the Philippines at the present time is one of reconstruction. Farms have to be tilled once again, communication lines and services restored, industries revived, schools reopened and other multifarious tasks done, and done promptly.

All these would appall a faint-hearted executive. But President Jose P. Laurel is not this kind of executive. A political scientist and statesman, he pretty well knew, when he was installed as head of this young Asian Republic, that the post would entail heavy responsibilities.

Mobilize All Forces

The Philippine Republic was born amidst a war. Naturally, the situations that it must confront are more delicate in nature and difficult of solution than they would have been were it established in peacetime. All the nation's forces, active and latent, must, therefore, be mobilized to achieve the desired goal of the Republic.

Religion is one of the forces that make a nation great. In the Philippines, religion has long forgotten its age old antipathy toward the Government. While religion, in line with the principle of separation of State and Church, does not meddle in Government affairs, it is not, on the other hand, indifferent to matters of State—matters which call for the combined effort of all elements of the population.

Religion in the Philippines, in fact, is voluntarily offering its services to the State so that the latter may succeed in its undertakings.

Recently, Catholic prelates pledged to cooperate actively with the present Administration. Meeting at the local Archbishop's Palace, bishops and apostolic prefects in Luzon threshed out numerous problems, increased Church participation in the Administration's campaign to secure the complete reorientation of the Filipino people, the campaign to attain self-sufficiency in food, and other activities aimed at further strengthening the national structure.

The religious elements of the population particularly received with enthusiasm the news of the creation by President Laurel of a Filipino civic code committee which will be charged with the task of formulating codes embodying the highest ideals and traditions of the Filipino race.

Propagation of Religion

Such a civic code, religious quarters here opined, would raise the standard of morality, thereby making better citizens of the Filipinos. A higher plane of morality having been achieved, religious propagation would be facilitated, these quarters added.

Not to be outdone, the heads of 21 Protestant sects in the Philippines, with a total membership of 400,000, also met here recently and voiced their determination to give full support to the Government.

The Catholic and Protestant religions embrace roughly 95 per cent of the Filipino people. The remaining 5 per cent consist of Moslem Filipinos inhabiting a large portion of Mindanao, second biggest island of the Philippines.

Speaking on behalf of his Moslem brethen, Datu Ombra Amilbangsa, member of the Philippine National Assembly, said that Filipino Moslems are rallying as one man behind the New Republic, conscious that the new independent government is theirs to fight and die for. The news of the granting of Philippine independence, for which their ancestors had shed much precious blood on the battlefields, was received with great jubilation by the Moslem Filipinos, Assemblyman Amilbangsa stated.

He declared that his Moslem brothers are sparing no efforts to achieve greater farm production and transform their respective localities into model communities, where each family head is a sovereign in his own right, maintaining peace and order in his own household, requiring no prompting in this direction from the Government.

Because peace and tranquillity reigns supreme in Moroland, Amilbangsa said, the government there governs least.

All religious groups in the Philippines, in short, have been unanimous in their support of the present Administration. But how will these religious bodies galvanize their support of the Government's policies?

Enlighten Their 'Flock'

The answer is simple. Catholic bishops, upon returning to their respective bishoprics, are expected to mobilize all the priests and religious leaders under their jurisdiction, for the common task of enlightening their "flock" on the new policies enunciated by the Administration. Similarly, Protestant bishops and Moslem leaders will urge their followers to intensify their efforts to speed up the country's reconstruction program.

One of the problems of any government is that of bringing itself closer to the people. The Church, in pledging its support to the Administration, will not only be instrumental in bringing the Government closer to the masses but also help in the execution of its policies.

Herein lies the significance of recent events in the Philippines which the Administration is taking full advantage of in order to push through important administrative measures aimed at enhancing Filipino solidarity.

For the first time in Philippine history State and Church have reached perfect understanding. They have come to realize that the New Republic's destiny is firmly and inescapably linked with those of neighboring East Asiatic nations. And in order to carve out a permanent niche in history for herself, the Philippines is mobilizing all its material and spiritual resources to accomplish the great task which it has set out to do.

Japanese Army Surgeon Discovers Method Of Effectively Fighting Malaria Bacilli

For his meritorious services in perfecting a new method of fighting malaria, Surgeon-Colonel Takezo Sasagawa, chief of the medical section of the Osaka Division, has been awarded the title of honorary doctor of medicine, according to Yomiuri-Hochi.

Hitherto, the method of fighting malaria had consisted of injecting hydrochloric acid quinine, or similar drugs into the blood stream, thus attempting to kill the malaria-causing bacillus which, taking advantage of physical fatigue, penetrates deep into the system of the human body and lives there as a parasite without being visible. Moreover, treatment with albuminose substances and adrenalin has commonly been employed all over the world.

However, Surgeon-Colonel Sasagawa was able to establish proof that such methods were almost without effect in fighting those bacilli which lived as parasites in the net-like internal system, in the liver, the borne-marrow, and other parts, even though they might have been efficient in affecting those bacilli living in the vicinity of the blood globules. Moreover, according to the Surgeon-Colonel, those methods are entirely without effect in fighting malaria during the period of incubation, as well as in fighting chronic malaria.

In 1939, Surgeon-Colonel Sasagawa discovered a new method of fighting malaria with Roentgen rays and another certain type of radial rays, as well as ultra-red and ultra-violet rays. Encouraged by Dr. Taniguchi, chief of the microbiological research institute of Osaka Imperial University and by Dr. Nagahashi, professor of medical therapology, he further kept up his research work, and even throughout the night he concentrated on the study of the time and place for applying the rays.

More than four years of such efforts have been crowned with brilliant success as a large number of successful cases attest. Thus, a great and meritorious service has been rendered in the treatment and healing of malaria patients.

The malaria bacillus, which had attempted a "counter-attack" against the Imperial Forces, has eventually given up the fight in the face of this new weapon. At present, the discovery is successfully being employed in the treatment of malaria patients at the Osaka Army Hospital as well as many other military hospitals.

Surgeon-Colonel Sasagawa has put the finishing touches to his researches and placed them at the disposal of the Osaka Imperial University. Praising the brilliant scientific achievement of his military colleague, Dr. Taniguchi said:

"This discovery in the treatment of malaria is not only remarkable idea, but at the same time it is a discovery of world-wide and epoch-making importance for both, the diagnostical and therapeutical fields. That Dr. Sasagawa could find time for such research work besides fulfilling his military duties as Surgeon-Colonel, deserves particularly our most deepest admiration."

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JAPANESE STUDIES POPULAR IN ANNAM

Practical Courses on Language, Culture of Nippon Bolster Ties of Amity

Domei

HANOI, March 4.—The ties of amity binding the Japanese residents in Annam and the native inhabitants are being drawn closer through the propagation of the Japanese language and culture which is being undertaken by the Northern French Indo-China Language Popularization Association.

The association, which began its worthy activities last January, is at present teaching the Japanese language to 531 native students who constitute the third class conducted by the association up to the present. The students are using the "Textbook of the Japanese Language for Southern People" compiled by the Japanese Education Ministry, it is understood.

All the students are making remarkable progress and, in response to their desire for realistic studies, the association has started a practical course on the Japanese language and culture.

Male students attending the practical course are being given extra-curriculum lectures on basic Japanese grammar as well as special lessons on Japanese culture and the present conditions in East Asia. Moreover, they have been given the chance to participate in round-table conferences with the Japanese residents.

Girls who take the special course are being taught by the Japanese women residents in Annam who give their charges lessons on Japanese culture, etiquette, domestic science, music, flower arrangement, Japanese conversation and composition, and so forth.

On March 3, the native girls observe Japan's Dolls' Festival Day under the guidance of the Japanese women residents.

Meanwhile, a music course was recently started, and a course on gymnastics is now being planned.

GRADUATION SERVICE HELD

Macassar Normal School Graduates 21 Men and 14 Women

Domei

MACASSAR, March 4.—Impressive graduation ceremonies for the first graduating class of the Macassar Normal School, established under the supervision of the Naval Administration authorities, were held on March 2, with many persons attending the function from both official and civilian circles.

The graduates consisted of 21 men and 14 women. One man and two women graduates, received the Governor's prize and other honors for their excellent scholastic records.

Fully benefitting from their one year of training along Japanese lines, the new teachers are determined to exert their efforts not only for their work in the classroom but also in the field of reconstruction and the increased production front.

Hanoi Fetes Girls' Festival

Domei

HANOI, March 4.—Annamese girl students in Hanoi celebrated the Girls' Festival yesterday. Several girls from the advanced Japanese language classes and others who were able to speak the language gathered before the Japanese "hina" dolls on display at the residence of the Consul General and spent a pleasant evening having tea and admiring the beautiful dolls.

PACIFYING CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN S. CHINA

Movement Will Eradicate Communist Trend and Instill True Spirit in Populace

Domei

CANTON, March 2.—Rural pacification campaigns wert launched in South China from February 20, particularly in Tungkwan and Paoan Prefectures where Communist bandits are being rapidly tradicted.

Upon completion of the campaign Tungkwan and Paoan, a similar movement will be commenced in Chungshan and Hsinhui Prefectures after which the activities will be spread to Shuntth, Panu and Nanhai Prefectures. A campaign in any one locality is limited to between three to six months.

As in Central China, a census is to be taken whilt the sanitation and defense corps are to be organized to facilitate self-government.

Atraining institute will be founded to instil in the mind of the public the true spirit and ideals of the nation, largely by supressing the anti-Japanese fetling fostered by Communists. At the same time the New Citizens' Movement is to be further encouraged.

With tht aim of increasing agricultural production, a liaison organ is to be installed so that closer touch could be kept between the local government and rural residents.

Considerable improvtment and progress are expected in political, economic and military fields in Canton parallel with the acceleration of the rural pacification movemtnt.

Ishiwata Visits Ise Shrines

Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata arrived at the Uji-Yamada Station on Sunday morning and visited the Outer and Inner Grand Shrines of Ise to report his appointment as Finance Minister as well as to pray for the successful prosecution of his duties and absolute victory in the current war. He entrained for Kashihara Shrine at 10:15 p.m. the same day.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1944

Stettinius Goes to London

Announcement that American Under Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., will soon go to London to engage in conversations with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden constitutes a clear indication of the undercurrent of friction which underlies the relations between the United States and Britain. To be sure, on the surface the friction is not as yet serious; the issues are still over relatively minor details. The two nations will undoubtedly try their utmost to avoid any major clash as long as they are confronted by the overwhelming necessity of waging war jointly in order to avert common disaster. But military cooperation under the pressure of necessity cannot hide the fact that there exist fundamental conflicts of interest between the two nominal allies which may flare into serious clash in the future. The adjustments which may be worked out between Stettinius and Eden can only be temporary palliatives; there can be no fundamental solution.

The issues of the moment which Stettinius is expected to take up at this time are reported to be (1) the development of petroleum resources in western Asia, (2) re-examination of the Lend-Lease arrangements, (3) the various European issues including the question of Poland, Finland, and the French Committee of National Liberation, and (4) commercial airways and marine transportation.

The recent acquisition of extensive oil concessions by the United States in western Asia must of necessity cause friction between the United States and Britain, for it means the intrusion of American interests into a region which Britain has long regarded as her own exclusive sphere of influence. It means not only that the United States has deprived Britain of the oil which is a material basis of world power, but it means also that the United States has placed herself squarely athwart Britain's vital line of imperial communications. While the United States in the past has been using up her domestic oil resources with reckless prodigality, Britain has been hoarding her own resources kept carefully undeveloped in reserve throughout scattered parts of the world. The United States has now begun to raid these British preserves, which presages a bitter competition in the future on a grand scale. How Eden will seek to check the American aggression and how Stettinius will seek to squash the British opposition while both attempt to preserve their mutually necessary military cooperation during the current war is one of the problems of the coming conversations.

Re-examination of the Lend-Lease arrangements also indicates a strain in British-American relations. Britain has already fallen in debt to the United States to the extent of more than £1,100,000,000 under the existing Lend-Lease arrangement. Britain obviously needs still more aid, but the United States is rightly worried as to how bankrupt Britain can ever pay back her debt. Certain American journals and Congressional leaders have been calling for sharper bargaining, for insistence upon tangible compensations like overseas air bases, before granting any more aid. What price Stettinius will demand for further aid and how Eden will try to wangle more aid without mortgaging the British Empire to certain foreclosure is another of the problems of the forthcoming conversations.

The various European issues present another area of conflict. As recent British proposals like the plan outlined by Smuts last November indicate, Britain is determined to manipulate the minor countries of Europe to form a British-dominated bloc on the European continent which would give Britain the power to compete more effectively with the Soviet Union and the United States. The United States is only too willing to collaborate with this British policy in so far as it is directed against the Soviet Union, but obviously the United States is anxious to secure enough voice in the control of this policy to prevent its being ever turned against herself. Specific issues like Poland, Finland, and the Dissident French constitute the medium through which Britain and the United States are maneuvering against the Soviet Union while at the same time they jockey between themselves for dominant control. The Stettinius-Eden conversations will provide another occasion for this diplomatic elbowing and shouldering.

The subject of commercial airways and marine transportation is directly related to the subject of compensation for Lend-Lease aid, but at the same time its ramifications extend to the whole field of British-American rivalry. Taking advantage of Britain's preoccupation with the war, the United States has been taking over far-flung air bases on the pretext of wartime strategic necessity and has been constructing a huge merchant marine on the grounds of meeting the demand for wartime transport. But the United States obviously hopes after the war to utilize these same air bases and the same merchant marine to dominate the commercial airways and sea lanes which Britain once controlled. How to consolidate this advantage is the problem of Stettinius and how to utilize American air and sea power during the war while guarding against their continued potency in the period of post-war competition is the problem of Eden in the forthcoming conversations.

Not reported as being on the agenda of the forthcoming conversations but a subject which is also fraught with potential friction is the question of Palestine. Britain has long kept a balance between the Jewish and the Arab elements in Palestine, playing them off against each other to maintain her own political and military power over that country. But now certain groups in the United States Congress, instigated by influential Jewish elements, have begun to agitate actively for the support of the Zionist movement and the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine. Already throughout the Arab world a storm of protest has been raised against the United States. It threatens not only to upset the delicate balance which Britain has been so subtly maintaining in Palestine, but it means the intrusive intervention of the United States in another region which formerly had been Britain's exclusive bailiwick.

Undoubtedly Stettinius and Eden will emerge from their discussions with some patchwork adjustments which will enable them to announce publicly that perfect accord exists between the two nominal allies. But it is obvious that the issues which exist are are of a nature which permits no fundamental solution. In the background is the inescapable fact that war-weakened Britain must hang on doggedly to every vestige of her fading imperial power if she is to survive, while the United States, driven by the inexorable urge of her domestic economy which demands expanding markets abroad, sees in the harassed condition of Britain a heaven-sent opportunity to succeed to Britain's former position as the world's premier imperial power. The issues which have already arisen may be held down during the war, but the fundamental opposition of interests between the two nations makes the eventual flaring up of their rivalry on a gigantic scale absolutely inevitable.

A Year Ago Today

March 7, 1943

The recent campaign of the Japanese Forces in Central China has revealed that the fighting power and spirit of the Chungking forces has declined considerably due to the shortage of arms and ammunition. Because of this keen shortage, the Chungking authorities now are asking the United States to increase the supply, but without success due to the indifferent attitude of the United States in dealing with the matter.

* * *

Imperial Air Units bombed Port Darwin today.

* * *

Chungking officials are now using a special radio surveying apparatus imported from the United States to locate silver, gold and other metals which were hidden in the fields by the Chinese people. This instrument which is able to record the existence of different types of metal was adopted by the Chungking authorities to cope with the attitude of the Chinese people who have not heeded the regime's call for contributions of metal materials.

* * *

Sending of exchange remittances between Malai, Sumatra, Burma, Java, North Borneo and other southern regions in order to facilitate small-scale civilian trade is to be permitted, and rules and regulations in this connection have been enacted. All transactions on exchange will be subject to permission from the Military Administration and sales and purchases of exchange will be controlled by the Malai branch of the Southern Development Bank. All exchanges will be bought or sold on par value.

* * *

Marking the completion of Mahatma Gandhi's fast, the anti-British revolts in India have flared up again with new vigor as civil disturbances are reported from various places. The inhabitants in Poona, Bombay Province, today encircled the Aga Khan Palace where the Mahatma is still being confined and carried out a demonstration. In a clash with the police who were rushed to the scene, several Indians were injured.

Chiang's New Publicity Stunt

Publication of 'Destiny of China' Merely Emphasizes Deceptive Nature of Chungking Leader

Editor's Note: In an article on "the War of Greater East Asia and Destiny of China" appearing in the Nippon Hyoron, Masayoshi Ichikawa most effectively exposes the untenable and deceptive nature of the "Destiny of China," a book published by Chiang Kai-shek on March 12, 1943, the anniversary of the death of Sun Yat-sen, and strongly advises the Chungking leader to amend his mistaken course at the present juncture. He also describes how Sun Yat-sen prophesied twenty years ago the international situation which we see prevalent today.

It is very convenient for exposing the deceptive nature of Chiang Kai-shek's "Destiny of China" that almost every page of his book contains quotations from The Three People's Principles, a book written by the late Sun Yat-sen. This method of quoting copiously from Sun Yat-sen's book was obviously employed by Chiang Kai-shek for the express purpose of winning back the hearts of the Chinese people, who have recently been showing signs of increasing estrangement from him, by giving them the false impression that it was on him, and not on anybody else, that Sun Yat-sen's mantle has fallen and that the Chungking Kuomintang alone is really faithful to the Three People's Principles. He took the very cunning device of quoting in his book such remarks of Sun Yat-sen as he deemed suitable for his purpose without reference to the context in which they were originally employed.

In order to lay bare the fallacy of Chiang Kai-shek's contention, it is necessary, above all things, to make clear the difference between the Three People's Principles and Sun Yat-senism, as we may call it. It seems that these two terms are generally believed to be synonymous, the former term being used more widely. Article 1 of the draft Constitution of the Republic of China provides, for instance, that the Republic of China shall be based on the Three People's Principles. By the "Three People's Principles" is here meant, of course, the ideas, theories or fundamental spirit of Sun Yat-sen. It does not refer specifically and exclusively to what Sun Yat-sen expounded in one of his many books which bears the title of The Three People's Principles. In one book containing his directions, Sun Yat-sen exhorts his fellow-thinkers to make continued efforts to carry out the revolution by the faithful observance of what is indicated in his books. The Policy for the Foundation of the Country, The General Principles of the Foundation of the Country, and The Three People's Principles and the Declaration adopted at the first national Congress.

Is Collection of Records

It will be clear from the above that the book entitled "The Three People's Principles" does not contain a full exposition of the writer's ideas, theories or fundamental spirit. This book is a collection of the stenographical records of fourteen lectures made by Sun Yat-sen to the students of the Military Academy at Hwangpo, established in June, 1924. As he died in Peking on March 12 of the following year, it was presumably the last book he wrote and, as such, it is, no doubt, a very valuable publication by which we can gain a good idea of his theories and true spirit, but it will be impossible to get a thorough grasp of his fundamental spirit through this book alone. Sun Yat-sen himself advised his friends to peruse carefully, besides this particular book, "The Policy for the Foundation of the Country," and "The General Principles of the Foundation of the Country" as well as the Declaration adopted at the first Congress of the delegates of the country. Tai Tien-chou, who was very close to Sun Yat-sen for many years as his private secretary, also mentions The Rudiments of Civil Rights, Sun Yat-sen's Theories, Spiritual Education of Fighting Men, and Industriol Programs, among the most important of his books. He did not mean, of course, that by the perusal of these books only one can thoroughly grasp Sun's ideas or fundamental spirit. He held that for the purpose many more of his books must be read, besides studying carefully the general trends of his speech and behavior. He nevertheless declares:—

"If a close study is made of these important books, one can obtain a very good understanding of Sun Yat-sen's constructive plans. Besides these books, The General Outlines of the Plan for the Foundation of the Country, I may mention, most precisely, though rather concisely, illustrates his plans for national constitution, while his dominant idea is most clearly expressed in the lecture he made at the Kobe Girls' High School. This lecture is published under the title of The Greater Asia Principle, though this title was not of his own choosing."

Tai really showed himself the possessor of a clear insight into the face Sun Yat-sen's true spirit when he pronounced that Sun's dominant idea was most clearly expressed in his lecture on the Greater Asia Principle. It is hardly necessary to say that this lecture deserves special attention as his last vigorous pronouncement of the wishes dearest to his heart.

Establish Republic

Judging from many of his important books and speeches, Sun Yat-sen's cherished desire was to establish a Republic of China with full sovereignty and independence and then help India to attain her independence with the ultimate object of bringing about the revival of Asia. He was firmly determined to join hands with Japan for the attainment of this end. Acting in close concert with Japan, he intended to overthrow Russia's imperialism, and, then, to crush Britain by forming an alliance with Germany and Turkey. He was ready to offer the whole of Manchuria to Japan if the latter aided him in the realization of his aspirations. Further, he expressed himself willing, in that event, to enter into a Sino-Japanese Tariff Alliance, making imports from and exports to Japan duty-free, besides recognizing in Japanese nationals the freedom of residence and trade. Herein lay Sun Yat-sen's true spirit. Absolutely incompatible with this are his views of Japan which we come across here and there in his Three People's Principles. It may fairly be concluded therefore that his ideas, theories, principles and assertions are by no means exhaustively set forth in his Three People's Principles, which contain only a partial exposition of these.

It naturally follows that Sun Yat-senism and the Three People's Principles are not synonymous. Sun Yat-senism truthfully embodies the true spirit of the Founder of the Chinese Republic, while the Three People's Principles simply represent phases which Sun Yat-senism assumes under certain special conditions. Whereas Sun Yat-senism is permanent and unchangeable, the Three People's Principles are subject to revision according to circumstances. In his Three People's Principles, Sun Yat-sen is often critical of Japan, but this criticism of Japan was due to his opposition to the Twenty-One Demands of the Okuma Cabinet and the Pro-Tuan Chi-hui policy adopted by the Terauchi Cabinet. He was by no means anti-Japanese in his true sentiment. His end and aim was unquestionably to secure the revival of Asia by crushing Czarist Russia and Britain through cooperation with Japan and Germany. Now, therefore, that Japan has lent and is lending every assistance to China to enable her to realize the aspirations entertained by Sun Yat-sen in his lifetime, it is only proper that those unfavorable views of Japan which are expressed in his "Three People's Principles" should be discarded in favor of the sentiment which he fundamentally and genuinely held toward this country. There is no doubt that Sun Yat-sen would do this very gladly if he were alive now.

Closes Eyes to Reason

However, whether by design or by accident—by design most probably—Chiang Kai-shek closes his eyes to dictates of reason, and attempts to formulate his theory of resistance against Japan by harping on the words and phrases which he quotes disjointedly from Sun Yat-sen's Three People's Principles, a book published twenty years ago. Inasmuch as Japan is often taken to task by Sun in this book, citations of deprecatory remarks may serve Chiang Kai-shek's purpose excellently, but the fact should not be lost sight of that his denunciation of Japan was not in accord with his true principle or sentiment. It must further be remembered that if Sun was critical of Japan's policy toward China, it was not because he intended to make the Chinese people exclude or fight Japan. His sole motive was to induce Japan to shape her course toward his country in conformity with the Greater Asia principle. Chiang Kai-shek's inexcusable error and deceptiveness lie where he deliberately disregards this truth and jumps at Sun's words of criticism in order to base his theory of resistance upon it.

Chiang Kai-shek, who committed at the start the fatal error such as has been pointed out, inevitably arrives at the absurd conclusion that Sun Yat-sen's true object was to make common cause with America and Britain against Japan. A perusal on his books leaves one in no doubt whatever that his aim was all along directed against Britain, as a whole.

Even The Three People's Principles, from which Chiang Kai-shek fondly quotes in support of his theory of resistance is explicit on this point. In this connection, the following statement made by Sun Yat-sen in regard to the rebuff he administered to a British Consul who urged on him China's declaration of war against Germany at the time of the first European War will be read with much interest:—

"It was when the European War was at its height and when I was at the head of the Government established at Canton that a British Consul visited me one day and asked me to see that my Government joined the Entente Powers in the war and that Chinese troops were sent to Europe. In reply to my inquiry as to the reason for his request, he said that it was for the purpose of defeating Germany, who had encroached upon Chinese territory and occupied Tsingtao. I then stated my views as follows: Tsingtao is very far from Kwangchow. Hongkong is, on the contrary, very close to Kwangchow and somewhat farther off are Burma, Nepal and Bhutan. To what country did these territories belong formerly? Is Britain not casting her covetous eye at Tibet also? China is not at present strong enough to recover her lost territory. If she had sufficient strength to do so, she would most probably begin by recovering the regions taken by Britain. Burma is larger than Tsingtao, and larger still than Burma is Tibet. If China were to recover her lost territories, her attention would first be directed to the largest region lost. The British Consul, evidently consumed with indignation at my remarks, declared that the object of his visit was to discuss public affairs. I retorted by saying that I was indeed, discussing public matters."

Enough to Warm Hearts

The very telling manner in which Sun Yat-sen rejected the British Consul's overtures is enough to warm the cockles of our hearts. It is also on record that when in 1917 the question of China's participation in the war on the side of the Entente Powers was on the tapis, Sun Yat-sen opposed China's entry very vehemently. In a book he wrote then he exposed all sorts of lawlessness and tyranny perpetrated by Britain, France and Russia, asserting that Germany's aggressiveness was as nothing compared with them. He went so far as to declare that anyone who wanted to fight for the cause of justice ought to fight against Britain, France and Russia, not against Germany and Austria. China who resisted from the course of declaring war against Britain, France and Russia had much less reason for declaring war upon Germany and Austria, he claimed.

In his Three People's Principles, Sun Yat-sen writes:

"Germany today is an oppressed State in Europe. In Asia, all countries except Japan are suffering oppression and hardships of various forms. It is certain that these oppressed countries will join forces in future to resist their oppressors. They will surely stake their existence on the issue of such a war. That is, the world will be split up into two groups, one consisting of such peoples, white and yellow, as stand for justice and the other comprising those white and yellow nations who aspire to domination, and a great war will inevitably break out between these groups.

The prediction made by Sun Yat-sen twenty-years ago has found justification in the current international situation. He insisted that the oppressed peoples in Asia should join hands with Germany, an oppressed nation in Europe, in their campaign against their oppressors, America and Britain. It was undoubtedly Sun Yat-sen's lifelong aspiration to destroy Britain, imperialism incarnate. In the spring of 1913, he came to Japan in company with Tai Tien-chou and secretly held many prolonged interviews with the late General Prince Katsura, when it was definitely agreed between them that all Asiatic peoples should be banded together and that these, in cooperation with Germany, should fight and destroy Britain. Unfortunately, this plan came to naught owing to the sudden death of Prince Katsura, and Sun Yat-sen and Tai Tien-chou were left to grieve that no Japanese leader of the same caliber and understanding as the deceased statesman was found. Now Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo is carrying out what the late Prince Katsura did not live to see realized. If Chiang Kai-shek has any intention whatever of recovering China's freedom and equality, of helping India in attaining independence and in reconstructing Asia in fulfillment of the wishes of the late Sun Yat-sen, he ought to amend his mistaken course at the present juncture and throw in his lot with the Wang Ching-wei Administration, cooperating with Japan in her campaign against America and Britain. If he fails to rise to the occasion at the present opportunity, he will be condemned forever as a traitor not only to the memory of the Father of the Republic of China but to Asia as a whole.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Momotaro

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part II

Later in life somewhere we have read, heard, or seen enacted on the stage, a story entitled "Momotaro Gojitsu Monogatari" or the After-life of Momotaro or Further Adventures of Momotaro as an Adult, but have cleanly forgotten all about it, and rightly so. Who cares to see Momotaro grow into an adult or an old man with white hair and no teeth? No, no, Momotaro should always remain a symbol of hopeful boyhood with a healthy glow of body and mind, a kind heart and a noble ambition, like the haunting figures on the Grecian urn, forever going to the Ogres' Island with his three loyal servants and the best Kibi dango in Japan always dangling by his side.

Did you ever go out of your way to look up a playmate of earlier days whom you loved with the disinterested ardor of childhood? If it was a girl, you perhaps imagined she must be looking like a cinema star; if a boy, one of those heroes of victory whose names and photographs are in the limelight of the nation. Such an idealized fancy, if once you met in the flesh, was soon to fade for ever; for she proved to be one of those most common housewives, plain in features, speech and manners whom you see everywhere but never remember, once parted; or he, an ordinary tradesman, apparently imbued with no loftier idea than that of his profits for the day. As soon as you had finished your talk about some common friends of old days—one dead, another missing, a third doing well somewhere—you came to the end of your resources and had to part, hoping to see each other again some day—a pious hope that was never since tried to be fulfilled on either part. That was the last reunion, or attempt at one, ever made after 20 or 30 years' absence, and it was enough to smash the enchanting picture of the past which otherwise would have kept its potent spell all your life. Yes, we must be content to view the past through the transmuting glasses of the intervening yesterdays instead of dragging it into the reality of today's sunlight.

Land of Kibi

Next to the boy Momotaro, the key of this story is neither Dog, Monkey, nor Pheasant; it is Kibi dango. Not in the sense of kibi or millet but in that of the proper noun, a district in central Japan famous in ancient times as the "Land of Kibi."

The long and illustrious past of the Japanese Empire has been divided into many historical epochs, e.g., Asuka Period, Nara Period, Heian Period, Kamakura Period, Yedo Period. Such are the broad divisions but they belong to that part of the nation's long career which may be termed the "recent historical age" running closely into the present times which probably will hereafter be called "Tokyo Period." Long before this "recent" epoch there had been as many, or many more, periods in the foretime, which, in the influence they had severally exerted on the political and social evolution of Nippon, must have been as important as any of the later times. One of such pre historic periods reaching back into the days of Jimmu Tenno and beyond was what we would call "Kibi Period."

It will be difficult to assign the exact number of years to it, but, piecing together some colorful incidents narrated in the Kojiki and other old writings we may form a general idea of what Kibi was like in character and in duration. It was in the Land of Kibi that Jimmu Tenno, the first Emperor of Japan, after conquering it, lived for eight years before proceeding further east to subjugate the Province of Yamato. He had resided during this time at "Takashima (high island) in the Province of Kibi." Kibi in those days covered a large territory including several provinces subsequently known as Bizen, Bichu, Bingo and Mimasaka, which, with the exception of Bingo now incoorporated in Hiroshima Prefecture, form the present Prefecture of Okayama. It was a half-way house between Takachiho of Kyushu, the starting point of Jimmu Tenno's memorable expedition and Yamato where He ascended the Throne as the first Emperor of Japan in 660 B.C.

Alien Oni Cleared

There is every reason to suppose that the Land of Kibi was at the time inhabited by a very smart race of men noted for valor and strength and women for beauty and accomplishments. To conquer and subdue and make loyal subjects of such people was no easy task, and our valiant Kamu-Yamato-Ihare-biko-no-Mikoto as Jimmu Tenno was then called, had to stage a great deal of hard fighting and conquering before He emerged victorious and settled down as the Ruler of the Land of Kibi.

After His departure for Yamato, however, the people of Kibi, or some philistine elements thereof, developed perverse and arrogant ways in their attitude toward their Yamato Sovereign, which made it necessary to carry out a second and a third subjugation of Kibi in the later generations of the Imperial reign. Thus some time during the august reign of Korei Tenno (reign 290—215 B.C.) two of His sons were sent down to pacify the Sanyo district, especially Kibi. Their names are Oh-Kibi-tsu-Hiko (Great Prince of Kibi) and Waka-Hiko-Take-Kibi-tsu Hiko (Young-Brave-Prince of Kibi), both evidently posthumously bestowed. By their harmonious cooperation on land and water these two brother Princes fought bravely till victory was won. But how stubborn was the resistance the natives put up is illustrated by the lurid legends still told about many local sights pointed out to the traveler. Most ferocious were the "oni" (ogres) of Niiyama who from the top of their mountain stronghold sent huge rocks hurtling down on the invading forces; they could throw big stones as far out as five ri (15 miles). Oh-Kibi-tsu-Hiko shot with an arrow one of the great rocks on Niiyama and it came flying down—rock and arrow—and rested at a spot which has since been marked by a shrine named "Yagui-no-miya" (arrow-resting shrine). At one time the Prince was so hard pressed by the enemy that he had to escape by swimming down a river in the form of a carp, and later when the ogres were vanquished and put to the sword, their blood ran down the same river in such great volume that the stones on the river-bed were dyed crimson; hence the reddish-brown stones of this river called "chisui-seki" (blood-sucking stones). Till not so long ago, as the story goes, there used to be two gigantic kettles on top of Niiyama known as ogres' cauldrons, each capable of boiling eight koku of rice at once, and in fact this part of Kibi contains many relics and ancient names recalling a time when it was infested by a race of oni or, as some scholars believe, an alien race called "Or-ra," whatever the term means. Thanks to the Prince Oh-Kibitsu and his brother, however, this ferocious savage race was cleared from the Land of Kibi and it was won back to peace and order once more.

(To Be Concluded)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

That which men name Pain
Is no true pain:
That which men name Bliss
Is no true bliss:
Pain is forgetting God,
A mind stayed firm on God,
This is Bliss.
By many names men call him,
By many paths they come to him:
But One alone is to be worshipped,
The One in whom no poison dwells, of lust or anger,
Whose heart is filled with pity for all life,
Who in himself is goodness, purity, perfection.

* * *

Thou God most merciful, most blessed,
Forgive all done amiss by me,
And all of right undone;
Forgive all secret sins of thought,
All sins worked forth in deed, by hands or feet,
All sins of speech,
All sins of eyes, or ears:
And in my flesh this day
Thy will be done.
Naught crave I for myself,
Neither power nor wealth,
Nor paradise beyond,
No, not even freedom from the weary round of being:
This only do I pray,
Release from misery
For all that suffers.

Fruits of Wisdom

Those who completely sacrifice themselves are praised and admired; that is the sort of character men like to find in others.—Rahel.

* * *

Pleasures, riches, honor, and joy are sure to have care, disgrace, adversity, and affliction in their train. There is no pleasure without pain, no joy without sorrow. O the folly of expecting lasting felicity in a vale of tears, or a paradise in a ruined world!—Gotthold.

* * *

True delicacy, as true generosity, is more wounded by an act of offense from itself, than to itself.—Greville.

* * *

The sure way to wickedness is always through wickedness.—Seneca.

* * *

Honor and disgrace are unknown to a recluse who dwell in the hills and forests. Friendship based upon virtue is above the turns of fortune.

* * *

When listening to a distant bell ringing in the silent night, I am awakened from my dreams in this dream-like world. When gazing at the moon reflected in a transparent pool, I fancy that, untainted by anything external, my real self is mirrored there.—Ts'ai-ken-tan.